FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1843. [NO. 1379.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, November 9th, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the Estate of the late Peleg Pearce, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES, a part of the Boots and Shoes manufactured in this place. Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Lasts, Shoe Stock, &c.

Also, after the above, will be sold 2 Horses, 2 Mules, and 7 head of Cattle.

Terms—Six month's credit, with approved security, for all sums over 4 dollars, under $4, cash.

MARY PEARCE, *Administratrix.*
A. KIMBALL, *Auctioneer.*

Also, will be rented, the Store House, until September 1st, 1844.

October 18, 1843. 78-2w

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose
E J HALE.

Cooper's New Novel.

WYANDOTTE, 2 vols for 50 cents
Also, Sam Slick in England, 20 cents; Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents; Charles O'Malley, 50 cents; Harry Lorrequer, 50 cents
The republication of Harper's Family Library, 25 cents a volume
E J HALE

FRESH UNSLACKED
THOMASTOWN LIME,

A SUPERIOR article for Whitewashing, for sale by WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
November 1, 1843. 78-3w

HEAD QUARTERS,
14th Brigade N. C. Militia.

WADESBOROUGH, 15th October, 1843.

Attention Officers.

THE Colonels commanding the different Regiments which compose the 14th Brigade North Carolina Militia: You are hereby ordered to appear at your usual places of Review, with your Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and Musicians and Privates, of Militia and Volunteers, on the following days, for Review and Inspection:—

Lower, 42d Regiment, of Robeson County, on Saturday, 11th November next.
Upper, 43d Regiment, of Robeson County, on Monday, 13th November next.
Second, 93d Regiment, of Richmond County, on Wednesday, 15th November next.
First, 51st Regiment, of Richmond County, on Thursday, 16th November next.
Lower, 53d Regiment, of Anson County, on Saturday, 18th November next.
Upper, 54th Regiment, of Union County, on Saturday, 25th November next.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Jas. M. Waddill.
V. PARSONS, Jr.,
78-3w] Aid-de-Camp.

Spring Vale Male and Female
ACADEMY,

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st of November. The Principal has employed a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, and considerable experience in teaching, to assist in the Male Department. The principal design of this Department is to prepare Students for College, but to such as desire to pursue their studies further, and do not wish to take a Collegiate course, instruction will be given in the higher branches of English and the more advanced Classics. The Female Department will be under the immediate direction of Mrs. McNeill. The Teachers, by giving their undivided attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of their Pupils, hope to make the School an object worthy of public confidence, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of 5 months each. Students are charged from the time they enter to the end of the Session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, unless by special agreement. The location is pleasant and healthy. The Academy Buildings commodious. Board can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

Terms—Per Session.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Oral Arithmetic,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar,	10 00
Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 50

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Needle Work, Embroidery, &c.,	10 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Composition, Algebra, Geometry,	12 50
Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, and French, also Drawing and Painting, Oriental and Mezzo Tinting,	15 00
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied with the voice, (Extra,)	20 00
Use of Piano, ditto,	3 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit, ditto,	10 00

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*
October 24, 1843. 78-4w

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from my Plantation on the 20th inst., my boy DAVE. Dave is a coal black negro, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, has lost several of his upper front teeth, stammers a little when spoken to. Carried off a drab sattinet frock coat, an old drab colored pair of cassimere pantaloons, a pair of tow and cotton pantaloons, and a black wool hat. I suspect he will endeavor to make his way on below Fayetteville, either in Bladen or Sampson counties, where he has some relations, or he may make the attempt to get on to the free States in the West, as he made the attempt some time back.—Dave is about 34 years of age. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the apprehension of the said boy, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable expenses. DANIEL McRAE.
Richmond County, Oct. 27, 1843. 78tf
The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above.

TANNERS, LOOK HERE!

THE Subscriber wishes to employ some gentleman who is capable of managing a Tan Yard. He must be of good character, and to commence the 1st of January next. Any communication addressed to me, post paid, at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., will receive attention. ARCH'D McQUEEN.
October 1843. 78-5w

CHEAP CASH
SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market.

The Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of
Boots, Shoes & Brogans,
Consisting of
Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2d and 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Cork-sole Water Proof Boots,
Ditto ditto Gaiter ditto, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto ditto Goat and Leather Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top Buskins,
Ditto black Silk and Morocco Quilted Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd & plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto col'd and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Kip & coarse Shoes, Shoetees & Brogans
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pair Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1800 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, previous to the advance in Shoes, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

—ALSO—

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
October 4, 1843. 74-6w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt.
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1843.

Thomas L. Hybart vs. The Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle.——*Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry W. Wheaton, one of the heirs at law of Mary Belisle, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Henry to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the lands of Mary Belisle, dec'd, which descended to him as one of her heirs at law, shall not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1843.
77-6w] JNO. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Wiley Steed.

Original Attachment, levied on two hundred acres of Land, as the Land of Wiley Steed, on the waters of Duncan's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Burgess Goings, John S. Revels, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wiley Steed, the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wiley Steed to be and appear before the Worshipful the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to replevy the Land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Preston W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in October, and of American Independence the 68th, A. D. 1843.
77] P. W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for
Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School

Will be opened on Monday the 30th October.

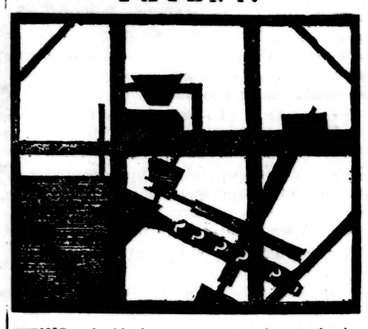
IN this institution the course of instruction will embrace all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School will be divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Do. do. Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.
Fayetteville, October 25, 1843. 77-tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

THOMAS B. WETMORE,

OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the County Courts of Johnston Wayne, and Greene. He will settle at Waynesborough, and will be there on or about the first of November.
October 18, 1843. 76-4w

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

40,000 Dollars!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class P. for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 18th of Nov'r, 1843.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
$40,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,255, $2,200, $2,000, $1,900, $1,800, $1,700, $1,600, 10 prizes of $1,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, 15 of $200, 40 of $150, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 56, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 25th of Nov'r, 1843.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,367, 6 prizes of $1,500, 100 prizes of $1,000, 110 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.
October 16, 1843. 76-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

JOHN D. CAMERON,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL attend the County Courts of Anson, Richmond, Moore and Cumberland.
October 20, 1843. 77-4w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

THE AGENTS of the above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings at as low rates of premium as any other good Company.
STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1843. 77-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1843.

Thos. N. Cameron vs. the Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle.——*Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry W. Wheaton, one of the Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Henry to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the Lands of Mary Belisle, dec'd, which descended to him as one of her Heirs at Law, shall not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1843.
77-6t JNO. McLAURIN.

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Romantic.—The New York Bulletin states the following facts in recording the recent marriage of Mr. John M. Batchelder, of Saco, Maine, to Mrs. E. C. Beardsley, of New York:

Something like a year and a half ago Mr. Batchelder, the groom aforesaid, was united in marriage to a lady whose health was so delicate that they immediately set sail for Vera Cruz, in the hope that the voyage would be beneficial to her. They had for fellow passengers Mrs. E. Constantia Beardsley, the bride aforesaid who was accompanying her then husband to Vera Cruz for the improvement of *his* health. But fate had ordained a disappointment to both parties, and Mrs. Batchelder and Mr. Beardsley both went "the way of all flesh." The bereaved widower, as soon as propriety would admit, addressed himself to the disconsolate widow, and proposed, as a consolation to their respective afflictions, that they should supply to each other the places of their dear departed mates.

But Mrs. Beardsley, for some cause or other probably—or, as she is a *woman*, perhaps from *no* cause—declined the proposal. But Mr. Batchelder was determined not to remain in his bereaved state, and consequently made love to another lady, with whom he was more successful, and who received him and his offer of his heart and hand with all the favor he could desire. According to the rules and regulations "down east," the forthcoming marriage of Mr. Batchelder and his new flame was duly "published in the parish church, and all was going on as

"Merry as a marriage bell,"

when, on the Saturday preceding the Tuesday on which the marriage was published to take place, Mr. Batchelder had the happiness to receive from the relenting widow Beardsley a letter, in which she withdrew her declination of his offer of marriage, and acknowledged herself ready to make him happy, if he yet rested under the idea that his happiness could be influenced by her. Here was "*a go*" indeed, and one well calculated to puzzle almost any man. How Mr. Batchelder got out of his dilemma is *in part* told by the announcement which has drawn from us this story; the *untold* part consists in the interesting fact that he had to pay the disappointed bride that was to be two thousand one hundred dollars for a breach of his promise to her. As Sam Weller says, "it takes the vidders?"

Temper.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition. It is [illegible] upon his heart. He is happy, cares of life are forgotten. A [illegible] has a soothing [illegible] over the minds of the whole family. [illegible] found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feelings of the natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

MARSHAL BERTRAND.

This distinguished stranger is now in our city, and he well merits all the attention that has been or will be shown him. We have always had a greater respect for his character than for Bonaparte's. The unfaltering attachment he maintained for that wonderful man, through every vicissitude of his strange fortune, evinces a noble heart. We do not believe there ever was a created being, for whom Napoleon would have cherished the *same affection* in the midst of such disgrace and desertion. There is really something melancholy, in the utter blindness and abandonment with which he cast his fortunes in with the fortunes of that fated man. And there are few men for whose calm reflections we would give more than for his, as he stands amidst this free, happy people, and looks back on the tumultuous life through which he has passed. Others have passed through as fierce battles and imminent dangers as he; yet few through scenes that read such earnest lessons on human ambition. And when he contrasts Washington with Napoleon—the patriotism of the one, with the selfishness and ambition of the other—he cannot but see that the man for whom he sacrificed so much could have done better for France than he did.

Bertrand has been a soldier from his youth. Before the star of Napoleon rose over the troubled nations of Europe, he was a soldier of France. Afterwards he became a part of the Corsican's destiny. He was with him on the Danube, and made a road over it for his conquering army. He fought at the battle of Lutzen, and followed Napoleon in his victorious campaigns, till Marmont's treason sent him to Elba. He shared his year's exile, and was at his right hand when he again entered Paris amid the shouts of the people. He went with him at last to the fatal field of Waterloo, and saw there the mighty drama end. We never hear the name of Bertrand mentioned without thinking of his last effort to save Bonaparte at the close of that dreadful battle. When victory had again and again been within his grasp, and again and again snatched from it; and Blucher had at length effected a junction with the allied forces, Napoleon, as a last desperate effort, led on his unconquered Imperial Guard. When about half way to the enemy's line he stopped, and addressed them, telling them of the trust he committed to them. The cry of "Vive le Empereur" that replied, was heard all over the field of battle; and under Ney they defiled before him, and marched with a firm and steady step, and in dead silence on the foe. Bertrand remained behind with him, and watched the brave fellows ascend the eminence, and move undauntedly forward to settle the fate of Bonaparte, France and Europe. This Guard of 1500 had never been vanquished, and the allied forces saw with awe the troops that had been the terror of Europe, move steadily down upon their centre. The fire suddenly abated. But the pause was only momentary. Every cannon seemed to open at once, and whole ranks were swept away. But that unconquerable Guard knew the eye of their chieftain was upon them, and with stern, unshaken front, continued to advance. They pressed on, through blood and slaughter, carrying every thing before them, till they penetrated within the enemy's lines. Bertrand stood beside Napoleon, and watched this terrific strife, on which such awful results rested; and on the approach of that fearless Guard, that nothing seemed able to check, until they had reached within fifty yards of where Wellington stood. A volley then opened on them that nothing could resist. They reeled and staggered to the shock, and turned and fled in confusion. Napoleon seeing his invincible Guard routed and cut to pieces, gnashed his teeth with rage and instantly resolved to rally the fugitives in person, and lead them on to one more desperate effort; doubtless with the purpose of retrieving his loss, or dying on the field of battle.

In this critical situation, Bertrand, with Drouet, threw himself before him, and besought him with an importunity that would not be denied, to forbear. They told him how much the safety of France and the army depended on his life; and at last persuaded him to desist. Decoster says that Napoleon then turned to Bertrand, and said, "*It is finished*," and galloped off with his suite. Through that long and terrible night Bertrand fled by his side, while the thunder of artillery came at intervals on the midnight air, telling them what a bloody field and ruined hopes lay behind. But Bertrand's affection never faltered. It remained the same when without a crown, helpless and poor, Bonaparte passed to the rock that was to be his tomb. Bonaparte should have been prouder of that affection, than of his hundred victories. It was worth the loss of a crown to know, that he could bind so closely to him, such faithful and devoted hearts.

Singular Honesty.—A fellow by the name of Nathan K——was lately arrested in Fayette County, Ala. and carried before a justice of the peace for stealing two horses at a camp meeting in the neighborhood. He acknowledged the deed, and said he intended to sell them to pay his debts. On being asked why, since he was so anxious to [illegible] relieved from debt, he had not availed [illegible] of the provisions of the Bankrupt [illegible] to its repeal, he replied, with the [illegible] self-complacency, "I am a man of [illegible] honesty and too much pride to avail [illegible] of that law."

[illegible] man calls Mr. Van Buren "*a tried man.*" Yes [illegible] the "Rochester Democrat," he has been *convicted.* He will be *executed* in '44, if [illegible] are foolish enough to put his neck in the [illegible] noose.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENCE, No. 8.

LETTER OF LA BRILLANTE TO A FRIEND AT "P——."

It is rather difficult to sketch character, and yet this is the only way in which any idea of a person can be conveyed. A cold, elaborate description never conveys any clear perception to a reader, and usually resolves itself into a repetition of some cant phrases that every one uses and not one in fifty understands; while a few lively touches by a skilful hand often give a stranger as perfect a knowledge of one's mental constitution as can be derived from the acquaintance of years. I do not pretend to be very skilful, but as you have asked it, I will try to sketch one or two of the most *recherche* of our world.

I begin with Mr. Ned Jones, and if you were ever at a glass manufactory at the North, I can give you a comparison that is very appropriate. When I visited one, I observed hundreds of little fragments of glass, of the most curious and fantastic shapes, and very pretty things to look at for two or three minutes. They were of no earthly use, and the greatest wonder was, that which the witty Dean of St. Patrick's felt on seeing a fly in a piece of amber.—They would not even do for children's playthings, as they were sharp pointed, and cut their hands; they were mere trash, and yet the superintendent of the works observed that those fragments excited more attention than any of the beautiful specimens of finished work. Such is Ned. He has never done any thing, and your friend Lucy, without setting up for a prophetess, assures you that he never will do any thing of any profit to himself or any of his friends; and yet we all love to see him in the drawing room. He is as polished as a mirror, and like a mirror shines entirely by reflected light; he never commits an error, and never performs a generous act; he is *au fait* in all the *convenances de societe*, and no one could more skilfully insinuate what he dare not say; he talks sentiment very feelingly, and criticises with great ease of manner his most intimate friend, if he is guilty of the least *faux pas*. He talks prettily, yet his warmest friend cannot recollect a single *bon mot* of his. He is an admirable critic, and no later than fifteen minutes ago satisfied me that every associate of his was a puppy or a rascal, his intimate friends included. "The Baron," said he, "if I had had the training of him, would have been of some account; but he is now obstinate and arrogant, and affects to think for himself, and when such a man makes such a pretension, the kindest thing his friends can do for him is to withdraw him from the turf." This was his warmest friend. "Fed West," he continued, "never would have been endurable under any tuition. He is more obstinate than the Baron, a worse fool than Le Magnifique, and more capricious and mutable than any human being of my acquaintance except Sir Lucius." This person he had corresponded with most confidentially for two years, had forced him by his entreaties into acting as his second in a duel, and then managed to throw the whole blame upon him, while he himself was pitied as an unfortunate young man; and finally had borrowed money largely from him, when he knew that he could illy spare it, and of course was not vulgar enough to ever offer to repay it. These persons were his friends, and therefore most favorably described. I will spare you his thrusts at the others. What more need I say? When I add that his coat never has a wrinkle in it, and that his collar is always adjusted with faultless elegance, the sketch is complete.

By way of relief, let me briefly sketch Mary West for you. Some years ago, one of my father's College friends became disgusted with the politics of this country and wandered to the East, and after rambling through Greece and Egypt, and every land of which the antique poesy told aught, or which History's splendid fictions made the theatre of interesting exploits, he sat down quietly upon the banks of the Red Sea, and used to smoke his pipe in peace on its barren strand from morning till sunset. During all this pilgrimage he corresponded with my father, and his letters often struck me very forcibly. In one of them, while describing his passage across the Great Desart with a large caravan, he says that the party arrived at a beautiful spring just at sunset, and while the bustle of putting up the tents for the night was going on, he strolled along the margin of the gentle rivulet that glided from the fountain with noiseless flow, and reclined upon the rich green turf. As he gazed upon the pure clear sky of that Southern clime, and remembered how often at such an hour in the days of his boyhood he had wandered with his sister through the shrubbery, and, his hand linked in hers, had watched the stars steal out into sight, one by one, "with a faint and gently tremulous light," the sternness of his heart vanished, and he melted into tears. Just at that moment a single violet caught his eye—the only one he had seen since he turned from his home—and in a most eloquent passage he describes the sensations that thronged upon him, excited by this single flower. In the morning he turned to take a parting gaze of the sweet remembrancer,—for he would not pluck it, that it might be left to meet the glance of some other exile like himself, and cheer his sorrowing spirit,—but alas! it was gone. The grazing camels had crushed it, and Arabia had no more a violet. Often and often have I remembered this passage when looking at Mary West. I would that you could see her. In complexion, inclining to the lily rather than the rose, the warm blood that the slightest emotion calls to her cheek, yet tinges the pure and transparent

skin with the richest tints. In her deep blue eye one may gaze and gaze forever, and yet not penetrate the depth of soul revealed there. Her whole deportment is the most quiet and subdued I have ever witnessed. She seems ever to repose in an unbroken dream of calm happiness, save when a tale of grief calls the glistening tear drops to her eyes, or the gentle light of her countenance is kindled into a fleeting smile by some burst of exuberant joy. Timid and confiding, loving and beloved, ignorant of anger, and only not prone to forgiveness because she is never offended, what emblem of her life is there on earth save that single violet of the green fountain in the Desart? Why is it that such spirits always leave the earth so soon? But it is not strange. Indeed, I believe that they come to earth but as angel visitants to win our affections, and when our heart-strings have twined around them, and our whole souls become theirs, they gently unloose themselves and flee away to their happy home in Heaven, that they may gently teach us that it is thither alone that the soul should look for its real happiness. Yet it is sad to give them up when we have loved them here, and the hearts of surviving friends long yearn devotedly for the lost one.

Oh! yes, 'tis deeply sad to think
That *thou* wilt cheer our sight no more,
And that we've lost another link
Of that bright band who ever wore
Upon their lips a smile of joy
That never knew of care's alloy.

But I am growing too serious, and I must quit writing about Mary; and I close the sketch with the remark, that if Lucy Aston ever grows tired with the *role* that Providence has assigned her in these tragi-comic scenes that the over-wise ones call human life, La Tendre—for so we all call her—is the being whom she will wish to be.

If you were down with us now, you might acquire a much better knowledge of our *beau monde* from actual acquaintance than any skill of mine can give you. Nearly all of the elite are assembled now in the villa from which I write, on a pleasure party, of which this is the second morning, and which our hosts declare shall last at least a week. Yesterday was a glorious day, and I think this will be still more pleasant; but I am apprehensive that to-morrow the harmony of the party will be disturbed by some intrigues that are now going on among some of the guests. At present we are all engaged in morning pursuits, and the group before me is quite picturesque. Through the window I see my brother Frank reclining beneath the shade of a venerable oak on two chairs and a bear-skin, which Le Gros Fainéant hunted up for him; he is smoking his meerschaum, and gazes as intently on a small white cloud that is floating along in the West, as if it were a Sybilline leaf that had been wafted up to the sky by some saucy Zephyr. He is one of the intriguants who are preparing for an explosion here, and he is now evidently engaged on some knotty point of the conspiracy. Le Langue has removed a table into the piazza, and is, like myself, writing letters. From the smiles that have flitted across his countenance, and the meaning glances that he occasionally throws at some one, I suspect that he too is sketching characters, as I know this to be one of his modes of amusement, and very probably your friend Lucy has been a "*drawee*" as well as "*drawer*" of one of these bills *at sight*. (You must excuse me for this; but in this Bœotian atmosphere of ours, it is marvellous that we ladies, as well as our Lords and lovers, do not learn to talk of ejectments and trespass, and the prices of cotton and corn—you know that *all* of us *are* very well skilled in the practice of *filing declarations* away in our boudoir cabinets, and *dismissing suits*—as well as in the state of the *prices current* of silks and *white muslins*.) *Revenons aux nos moutons*: Le Gros Fainéant is conversing with animation to Lina, who is thinking very deeply of what he says, or of what Ma *will say*. Mr. Ned Jones, the Baron, and Fed West, are practising at pistol-firing down at the road, and every time the report is heard, Le Langue looks up fiercely from his letter, and one may easily see, prays devoutly that the pistol may burst at the next fire, and teach the gentlemen learners to go further next time—while Sam Green, who lounges lazily on a settee over a volume of Dr. Blair's sermons, and sees how wrong it is to get angry, and how good a thing it is to forgive, quietly changes his position every fire, and when one side of his head aches, turns the other also. L'Anime is drawing a large old pine that stands out from the forest in bold relief against the sky. Here are characters enough for you, and I must close. Get a *tableau vivant* of this scene, if you are annoyed with ennui, and tell me how it looks. It certainly does not make a bad appearance in the original.

P. S. Here is a song that the Baron sang last night, on being called upon when I rose from the piano. He obtained it from Le Langue, who says that Frank wrote it, while Frank denies it. Frank probably wrote it.

Sing on, sweet girl, while yet the hours
Of youth and joyousness are thine;
While yet thy path is strewn with flowers,
And clear Hope's stars above thee shine.
Sing on with heart as fondly light
And free from every touch of grief
As a gay warbler, young and bright,
That rests upon a breeze-swept leaf.

The hours speed on when thou no more
Shalt warble thus a joyous strain,
But on our saddened hearts will pour
The notes that tell of grief and pain;
When on thy cheek will be the scars
That cruel Time inflicts on all;
And hidden will be Hope's bright stars
By dark despair's o'ershadowing pall.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson, dated 12th instant, by a gentleman who resides near Pittsburgh, in which the old hero says he is much debilitated, and suffers much from a pain in his head.

Libel.—P. Roman Steck, editor of the Cumberland Gazette, has entered suit against the editors of the Hagerstown News for *libel*. What a poor cowardly way to seek satisfaction. Are you a man! or have you soul or sense? If you have you would come to seek redress, manly redress, at once upon you. We took you for a soldier."

We cut the above from the Catoctin, a paper published in Middletown, Md. The editor seems to think that a prosecution for libel, is a cowardly way to seek satisfaction; and more than intimates, that if the Editor of the Cumberland Gazette were not a mean, low dastard, he would seek for a more "soldier" like redress. We are exceedingly sorry to see any portion of the public press, designed as it is, to protect public morals, considered as "mean and low," the only redress the laws of the country supply; and more than intimate that a redress which the laws of God and man both condemn as noble and manly. If there is a libel in the case, we honor the Editor for the course he has taken; and if he should adopt any other, we would consider him unfit for the place he occupies as a guardian of public morals, and a defender of the institutions of his country.

New York Tribune.

Fatal Accident.—Austin Moss, a citizen of this place, was handling a loaded Pistol on Monday last, when it accidentally went off, and lodged the whole load in his abdomen. He lingered until Tuesday night, when he died.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GOVERNOR SWAIN'S LETTER.

We publish in this paper, a very interesting Communication from Governor Swain, addressed to the Editor of the "Wilmington Chronicle." The Pamphlet, referred to by him, was published, and is for sale, by our neighbor, Mr. Loring, at the Office of the "Independent." We are promised a more particular examination of it for a future paper. The majority of our readers will, probably, be surprised to learn, that while very few ante-revolutionary records are to be found in our archives, not excepting even the Journals and Acts of the Legislature, complete series have been preserved in England; and that while it is impossible to write the history of the State, from any materials to be obtained at home, the most minute information, on many interesting and obscure questions, may be obtained abroad.

Our history, subsequent to the Revolution, has never been attempted by any one; and unless early and efficient measures are adopted to secure constantly vanishing records and papers, we will soon find ourselves in similar darkness, in relation to it. And with respect to all events, subsequent to the Mecklenburg Declaration, it must be borne in mind, that no light can be reflected from Europe.

We are gratified to learn that a Historical Society has recently been organized at our University, of which the Faculty are to be the efficient managers. From an association thus constituted, we may reasonably anticipate systematic and energetic operations. We will, at all times, be gratified by an opportunity to disseminate notice of their operations.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle:

In an Editorial article, which appeared in your paper some time since, my name was mentioned in connection with the History of North Carolina. Protracted illness, and consequent accumulation of duties, have hitherto prevented my giving the due degree of attention to your enquiries. I have at no time contemplated a task of the nature suggested, and do not concur with you in the opinion, that I am well qualified for the performance of it. I have some fondness for antiquarian research, however, and the indulgence of this propensity has probably produced the impression that I aspired to the higher and more arduous office of Historian.

I cannot justly make pretensions to either very extensive, or very accurate knowledge of the early history of this State. There is no one who can. The researches of Judge Martin, Mr. Bancroft, the Rev. Dr. Hawks and J. S. Jones, in this unexplored field, have not been fruitless, and yet a very slight examination will satisfy any one how little is known in comparison with what may be ascertained. You are certainly correct in supposing, that our early history cannot be written from any sources of information accessible on this side the Atlantic. It would be very easy to show this by an analysis of the attempts of Williamson and Martin. The latter is much the more systematic and accurate of the two. He possessed advantages, moreover, not to be attained by any one at the present day, who limits his researches to our own country, and it may be long before we will have another historian, who will devote equal ability, learning, patience and perseverance to the subject. All our public records were, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, subjected to his scrutiny more than half a century ago. The Letter Book and documents of Thomas Pollock, President of the Council in 1712, the papers of Gabriel Johnson, Governor of the Province from 1734 to 1752, and of Matthew Rowan, who, as President of the Council, entered upon the duties of the Executive department in the following year; together with many papers obtained during various journeys undertaken for this purpose, underwent his examination. Of these public records, some of the most interesting are not now to be found. Many of the private papers are in his possession in New Orleans, "not in a condition of being useful to any but him who collected them," and a still greater number, are probably either lost or widely dispersed among the descendants of those who originally placed them in his possession.

The success which crowned the efforts of both Williamson and Martin, may be inferred, to some extent, from the following extracts from Bancroft's United States, Vol. II, Chap. XIII:

"The accounts in the historians of North Carolina are confused. As far as I can learn, no memorials of the earliest settlers remain. I have no document older than 1663, and no exact account which I can trust older than 1662, p. 134, (Note.) "Martin 1, 138, says *George Drummond*. Henning II, 266, identifies the man and settles the question. Williamson I, 119, is even more inaccurate than Martin; he says Drummond died in the colony. So carelessly has the history of North Carolina been written, that the name, the merits and the end of its first Governor are not known."* Martin's is certainly a meagre work, and yet a careful examination has satisfied me, that he made the most of his opportunities. The publication by Henning of the Statutes at large of Virginia, subsequently to the composition of Martin's History, enabled Bancroft to ascertain the true name and the tragical history of our first Governor. But can he, or can any one else, pronounce confidently the name, or declare the merits, or end, of either of the three immediate successors of Drummond? Who is able to inform us when, where and by whom, North Carolina was first settled, or give a connected account of Culpepper's rebellion in 1677, or even of Cary's in 1707? From the date of the first charter of Carolina in 1663, until the Colony passed under the government of the Crown, our history not merely requires to be written, but the materials for it are yet to be ascertained and procured.

To what extent the late Judge Murphey prosecuted his historical inquiries, I have not the means of ascertaining very accurately. I am satisfied, however, that he arrived late in life at the conclusion, that all attempts at history, in the existing state of our knowledge on the subject, would be idle. In the winter of 1826-7, he visited Raleigh, and submitted his Memorial, in relation to his projected work, to the General Assembly. At the same time, he procured the adoption of a Resolution, requesting the Governor to make application to the British Government for liberty to procure for the use of the State, from the Board of Trade and Plantations in [illegible] copies of such papers and documents as [illegible] Colonial history of North Carolina. It [illegible] circumstance, that this application was [illegible] time when we had a Minister at the [illegible] James, so peculiarly qualified, and heart [illegible] to promote the object, as the distinguished [illegible] of the Historical Society of New [illegible] August, 1827, he transmitted a communication to Gov. Burton, accompanied by a manuscript [illegible]

*Subsequent denunciations are still more severe, (especially the note at the bottom of page 18.

Colonial papers, covering about 480 foolscap pages, relating to the period between 1729 and 1776. I can well imagine the transport with which Judge Murphey would have welcomed this folio, and the intense interest with which he would have scanned its pages. There is too much reason to believe, however, that although it reached the Executive Department in the autumn of 1827, and he lived until February, 1832, no such enjoyment was in store for him. From 1827, until the session of the last General Assembly, the document excited much deeper interest, and was more extensively known abroad than at home. The Governor succeeded, last winter, in attracting the attention of the Literary Committee to it, and the Legislature, with commendable unanimity, directed its publication, under the supervision of the Public Treasurer. This duty has been well and accurately performed, both by the Editor and Publisher. The result is a neat octavo of 120 pages, with the following title: "Indexes to Documents relative to North Carolina, during the colonial existence of said State, now on file in the offices of the Board of Trade and State Paper Offices in London: Transmitted in 1827, by Mr. Gallatin, then the American Minister in London, and now published by Resolution of the Legislature of 1842-3, under the direction of the Public Treasurer."

Is it too much, to request that the correspondence on this subject, prefixed to this publication, which will best explain its nature and object, together with pages 84 and 85 as a specimen, may be presented to the readers of the Chronicle?

I hope to learn through your columns, whether you have in your vicinity any considerable proportion of the documents chronicled in these pages, and, if not, whether much anxiety is manifested to obtain them. If in Wilmington, no enthusiasm can be kindled on this subject, which may serve to light the torch of history, we can scarcely hope to excite it elsewhere.

Yours, very respectfully,
D. L. SWAIN.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 27.

LETTER FROM HON. KENNETH RAYNER.

HERTFORD Co. N. C. Oct. 24, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

Sir: I discover that many of the newspapers of the State continue to mention may name among those who are spoken of, for the office of Governor of the State, under the next election, and whose names will probably be before the Whig Convention of December, for that station. Of course, I can but feel flattered at the mere mention of my name in connexion with so honorable a position, and feel grateful for the partiality of my friends (if there by any such,) who feel a preference for me. A sense of duty *to myself*, however, induces me to take this occasion to say, that in the canvassing the comparative claims of those who have been spoken of as the Whig Candidate for Governor, at the next election—either by the public Press, or in the more private consultations of our friends—I do not wish my name to be taken into account.

In the first place, there are many, very many, men in the Whig ranks of the State, whose experience, peculiar fitness for the discharge of Executive duties, and public services, entitle their names to more consideration than mine deserves, or would be likely to receive. In the second place, even if I deserved such a high mark of public confidence, yet there would be in my opinion, causes which should operate against the selection of myself. My constituents have just selected me to represent them for two years longer, in the House of Representatives of the United States. The present party relations of the country, the eventful crisis for good or for evil, to which the next year will give rise, and the important results likely to grow out of the action of Congress at its next session, require that I should continue at my post for which the people of my District have thought proper to select me. Anxious as I am for the success of the Whig cause, with which I believe the honor and prosperity of the country to be identified, I can render more efficient service—humble as that service may be—by remaining in the station to which I have been chosen.

The suspicious and fault-finding, who cannot appreciate an act of disinterestedness, may perhaps say that I need give myself no uneasiness; that I am not likely to be called away from the discharge of my duties as a Representative in Congress. I never have supposed there was any probability of my receiving the nomination; and it is not with the vain view of forestalling the action of the Convention, by declining in anticipation, a nomination which I have not supposed there was any probability of my receiving, that I write this letter. The public Press of the State continues to speak of me among others, in connexion with the nomination, and I know I have some friends who are disposed to urge my name. And it is because I do not wish *to seem even*, to occupy the position of a candidate for nomination before the Convention, that I have seen fit to state the reasons why I do not wish my name to be considered in relation to the next Gubernatorial election.

Feeling well assured that the Convention will select some one whom there is not, nor ever has been, any cause to doubt on any of the great principles of the Whig party, I shall be prepared to yield him my most cordial and zealous support.

Yours, very respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

Thomas W. Dorr, the *quasi* Governor of Rhode Island, who has been for some time residing at Pawtucket, (Massachusetts side,) returned to Providence on Tuesday, to take the chances of a trial. He was promptly arrested by deputy Sheriff Potter, and remained in confinement when the boat left.

American Interests in China.—The last number of the Chinese Repository states that Commodore Kearney, of the United States frigate Constellation, "has had more official intercourse with the Chinese officers than has ever before been held by American officers altogether, and this intercourse has been conducted on terms of entire equality. Commodore Kearney has, we believe, obtained the objects sought for in his coming here, and, if we are rightly informed, indemnity for all losses sustained by Americans in December last is in a fair way of being obtained."

Beautiful Cotton.—We yesterday saw a sample of the most beautiful Cotton *we* ever 'dreamed of.' It was from the 5 bales "entered" by Major John B. Rodgers in this vicinity, for the prize at the Agricultural Fair of our County next month. It was we believe, a little too *white*, being if possible, as pure as snow, and really looked as if it grew in a snow-bank; its ginning and freeness of motes are pronounced to be perfect. It must be almost beyond comparison in quality, as he has been offered 15 cents per pound for it, by a New-Orleans Cotton Merchant. We doubt not that other samples at the Fair will be equal to it, as several of our best planters are competitors for the Cotton prize.—*Memphis Eagle.*

Arrival Extraordinary.—On Sunday afternoon last, an open skiff boat, about 20 feet long, arrived at Savannah from Philadelphia. She is owned by two fishermen, Messrs. M. Thompson and John Friend, who came in her, accompanied by a lad of about [illegible] years of age, named Samuel Thompson. They intend fishing in our river during the coming [illegible] for shad.

Maxims.—Never expect your lands to give you *much* if you give them *little*; nor to make you *rich* if you make them *poor*.

Singular.—A child having the measles, and supposed to have died in Cincinnati on Monday last, was laid out and a coffin ordered, when, strange to say, in about two hours after, it came to life, and is now doing well.

Election of President by the House of Representatives.—Since the elections in Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, we see more frequent intimations in the Locofoco press, of an attempt to take the Presidential election from the people, and transfer it to the House of Representatives. An Alabama print, which supports Mr. Calhoun, has avowed its willingness to see the election made by the House. The Richmond Enquirer has charged Mr. Calhoun's friends with desiring that result, and laboring to produce it. On the other hand, Mr. Van Buren, despairing of unity in his party, is well understood to be actively engaged in making friends with the new Congress, preparatory to an election. The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, which is ostensibly for Col. Johnson, but in reality for Van Buren, has put forth the following:

"We can run all of our candidates, and then keep Mr. Clay out of the House in Congress, where he would have no chance at any rate In fact, if we wished to make our success *perfectly certain*, we could not do better than run a Democratic electoral ticket in every State. This would bring the election before the House, where we shall have about 20 States out of the 26."

This is pretty frank, certainly. But the practicability of it, is another thing. When these pure Democrats set fairly to work to cheat the dear people of a voice in the election, by means of "*double-shotted tickets*," it may so happen, that the cheater will get cheated. They will at least agree with us, that the result of such an experiment, is somewhat hazardous.—*Richmond Whig.*

Van Buren's Prospect in South Carolina.—Occasional developments render it pretty certain that if Van Buren manages to get the democratic nomination for President, South Carolina will give him the cold shoulder. A Calhoun print in the upper part of the State recently avowed its preference of Henry Clay over the Magician, and the last Hamburg Journal holds forth in the following style.

"We prefer the Whig candidate decidedly to Mr. Van Buren, and unless we are egregiously mistaken, the good people of the South coincides with us. Not that we are in favor of Mr. Clay, but let us have him in preference to the other. Clay is a candid man, and what he does, comes openly and above board: we know how to take him—he fights fairly—but when we have to march under the banner of a magician, we feel uncomfortable, and wish to take a running start, as the party must be driven back under such a leader. Therefore we advise the Democratic party to drop Van Buren as early as possible, for he will not do to march with. Calhoun first, Clay next—unless we can start a better man than Martin Van Buren.

Political Changes.—We understand from several sources, that numerous changes have taken place in this County, and two or three adjacent ones, in favor of the Whigs; and that perhaps, in every instance, the cause assigned for the change is the faithlessness of the last Loco Foco Legislature, in redeeming the promises made to the people.—*Raleigh Register.*

Economy.—A Northern paper has the following paragraph:

"It is said that a father of an interesting family near Detroit, Mich., not long since stopped the only newspaper which he allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews $14 60 worth of tobacco a year."

We do not recollect that we have ever before told the story in print; but we must do so now, for the occasion of quoting the above paragraph is pat to the purpose. Some 25 years ago, "a father of an interesting family" in our own town of Norfolk, told us, with a very long face, to stop his paper, "for," said he, "I am compelled to economise: times have become so hard that I cannot afford to take your paper any longer." A week had not elapsed before we heard a conversation between two gentlemen, from which we learned, that our economising ex-subscriber, who could no longer afford to take a newspaper, had *lost* $40 *the night before, at a loo party!—Norfolk Herald.*

The Future.—It has been beautifully said that the *veil which covers the face of* FUTURITY *is woven by the hands of* MERCY; yet, how often do we desire to tear away that veil, and to gaze upon that countenance, even though we know not whether it shall be in gladness or in grief! What a blessing it is that such efforts are unavailing! For misfortunes themselves are more easily endured than the thick shadows cast before them; and happiness is never so complete as when it comes at the moment we are least expecting it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Presbyterian Synod.—The Synod of North-Carolina commenced its Session in this City, yesterday.—*Raleigh Register.*

A gentleman passing by the jail of a country town heard one of the prisoners through the grates of his cell singing in the most soft and most melodious tone that favorite song "Home, sweet home." His sympathies were very much excited in favor of the unfortunate tenant of the dungeon, and upon inquiring the cause of his incarceration was informed that he was put in jail for whipping his wife.—*Providence Chronicle.*

PRINT WAREHOUSE.
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and C. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

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By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843 62-1y-pd

PROTECTION AND PRICES.

The *Journal of Commerce* admits that Protection does not in *all* cases increase the price of the Protected article to the extent of the duty. Where the article is produced at home, and no longer imported, the price may not be advanced at all. But, says the Journal:

"When the article *continues to be imported in spite* of the duty, the price is enhanced to the *full extent* of the duty."

Here is a broad rule laid down; not an exception hinted. We join issue on this statement; we say there is not a merchant in this City who cannot refute it by abundant, incontrovertible facts. Take the very cases picked out to support its theory by the Journal: we have repeatedly urged it to show that Brass Kettles, Linseed Oil, and Loaf Sugar have been increased in price to the American consumer to the extent of the increased duties upon them, but it stands mute—it knows better than to make the attempt.

But while the Journal dare not attempt to substantiate its assumption, we can very easily refute it. We have before us a Circular from a leading English Iron house to its correspondents in this Country, dated Oct. 26, 1842, and issued upon the news of the passage of our present Tariff. This Circular proffers to the former customers of the house here *a reduction in the price of their goods fully equal to the increase of the duty*—that is, the duty being raised from 23 to 30 per cent. the English manufacturers offered to reduce the prices of their wares so as to make them as cheap as ever to the American purchaser. And they sent along a bill of prices on two or three hundred articles (their whole assortment) which plainly showed that, while our Government would receive nearly seven dollars more on every hundred dollars' worth imported, the purchaser would still receive more goods, duty paid, than before. This Circular we will show to whoever desires it.

Again: Bleaching Powder, or Chloride of Lime, had always been free of duty up to the passage of the present Tariff, by which it was taxed one cent a pound. *The same importers who before imported and sold heavily at* SIX *and a half cents a pound, are now paying the duty and selling the same article freely at* FIVE *and a half cents per pound.* The reason for this is the activity and stability given to the Home production by the new Tariff.

We might multiply these facts indefinitely: but to what purpose? The Journal would disregard them, and reassert its exploded fictions a dozen times within the year.—*New York Tribune.*

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF SEPT. 16.

The dangers to which our trade is exposed by the growing manufacturing system of the United States are yet far from having reached their climax. The progress already made on the other side of the Atlantic, in furnishing the market there with an independent supply of manufactured articles, although serious, is not yet wholly decisive against us. As yet, the American has only successfully competed with us in one article—that of the coarser cottons. The transatlantic manufacturer now enjoys an almost undisturbed monopoly of the whole American market in this article. But the evil does not rest here. The loss of the United States as a market for our coarser fabrics is a serious blow, inasmuch as it inculcates a fatal lesson for us, in teaching the Americans the possibility of speedily possessing a self-dependent market. But the domestic manufacturer of America does not confine himself to his home market. The sources whence he supplies it are too prolific for the demand. We now meet him in other markets where we were formerly in the undisputed ascendant, and the late experience of most of the British dealers with Brazil will testify how formidable a competitor he has already become at Rio Janeiro, at Bahia, and Pernambuco.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 8.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto. apple,	39 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1. $7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats.	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6¼
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	35 a 40	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Tin, box,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 7½	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15

REMARKS.—We have a small supply of Produce for the season. Cotton is in good demand; a handsome lot from Mecklenburg sold on Monday at 7⅛ cts. Flour is in demand, at 3 50, 4 00, and 4 50, cash; higher prices are paid in barter. Flaxseed is wanted, at 1 00 to 1 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 1.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber. Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 13 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has ranged during the week between 2 13 and 2 25; last sale at 2 15. Tar remains as last quoted, 1 12½.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber continues in good demand, and prices still tend upward; sales of common mill quality at 6¾. Sales of flooring boards at 7½. Some R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, have brought 15 dls. Shingles of fair quality sold at 2¼.

Corn.—None afloat; good supplies in store.

Bacon.—No transactions worth reporting; the demand is confined to the retail trade; new bacon may be looked for soon.

A lot old Rice, fresh beat, rather inferior quality, was sold at 2¾.

Ground Peas are coming in freely, and are in demand at 90 cts. to $1.

A cargo Thomaston Lime brought 62 to 65 cts.

A cargo T. I. Salt sold at 23 cts. *Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 31.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5½ a 7¾; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¼ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 6¾ to 7¼; Corn 40 to 45; Bacon 5 to 8; Flour 4 50 to 5.

At New Orleans, Cotton 6 to 9⅜; Sugar 5 to 6¾; New Molasses 26; Tobacco 2⅛ to 5; Flour 4 to 4½; Bacon 3 to 7; Whiskey 17½ to 18; Corn 31 to 32.

At Augusta, Cotton 5½ to 7½. At Columbus 6 to 6¾.

At New York, prices of cotton rather in favor of buyer; but little doing; waiting for the steamer. Flour 4 50 to 4 62.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 8¼; principally 7 to 7¾; Flour 4 87 to 5 50; Whiskey 24.

Total receipts of Cotton at all ports, 164,271 bales, against 226,136 to same dates last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 28.—Brig Lincoln from Charleston; Schr. Regulus from New York. 29.—Schr. Susan Ludwig from Bermuda. 30.—Brigs Leonora from Baltimore, David Duffie from New York, Nancy Jane from St. Thomas; Schrs. Schuylkill from Philadelphia, Hope from New York, Julia from Providence, R. I. 31.—Brigs Denmark from Havana, Betsey from Boston, Apphia from do., Br. brig Southampton from Liverpool, with salt and merchandise.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

To the Whigs of Cumberland.

Two important objects requiring attention, call for a meeting at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday afternoon the 13th day of November next, being the first day of Superior Court, at 3 o'clock. You are respectfully invited, therefore, to meet at the above time and place, and appoint Delegates to the District Convention to assemble on the next day, (for the appointment of a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore,) and to appoint Delegates to the State Convention on the 7th of December for the Nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

October 17.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of North Carolina, on the 3d October, 1843.

Resolved, That a Convention of the Whig Party be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for Governor, and for choosing two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

R. HINES, *Ch'n.*
J. HARRIS, *Sec'y.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Craven met on the 24th ult. and nominated Mr. Stanly for Governor, expressing a willingness, however, to give their cordial support to any candidate selected. For President, Mr. Clay is their only choice. 21 Delegates were appointed to the District Convention to select a Delegate to the National Convention, and the following to the State Convention:—

Samuel Jones, James Riggs, John R. Riggs, Wm. Wise, Benjamin Wise, Frank Thomas, Jacob M. Cotter, Wm. S. Delamar, Robert Burney, Simon Chadwick, Henry Woodard, Bradford Gatlin, Hopkins Delamar, William Lewis, Wm. B. Perkins, Benjamin Perkins, John Bonners, Daniel Brinson, Simon Hoover, Hardy Lee, Tillman Gatlin, Hiram Brinson, Samuel Brinson, Josiah Jewell, Joseph Lee, John H. Nelson, St. Clair Pittman, Capt. S. M. Hewlins, Elijah Taylor, Christopher Dudley, Oscar Dodd, Dr. Charles Wilson, Jesse Hardison, John Ives, Wm. B. Wadsworth, M. C. Bogey, John B. Richardson, James B. Pritchett, Reddin Richardson, Dixon Rogers, Nathan Gaskins, Levi Buck, Amos Cittral, Arthur Gaskins, Reddin Wiley, Asa Arthur, George Wise, Wm. M. Herritage, Stephen Harriss, Col. S. S. Biddle, John T. Lane, Alderson Ellison, Wm. H. Ellison, Guilford Murphey, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Sr., Wm. H. Washington, R. W. Choate, F. J. Prentiss, John Harvey, Dr. Samuel Masters, R. S. Donnell, G. M. Cumbert, Thomas Sparrow, Jr., Edgar Cuthbert, Hardy Dixon, Fountam Stilly, Hardy Smith, John Powell, James Scott, John S. Bland, Wm. Nelson, Richard Nelson, Thomas H. Harper, Asa Edwards, John Clark, Elisha Ernell.

In Brunswick county, the Whig meeting on the 24th ult. nominated Dr. Frederick J. Hill for Governor, and appointed the following Delegates to the State and District Conventions:—

State Convention.—Capt. Samuel Potter, Dr. S. P. Everett, Wm. L. Hall, Henry H. Watters, David Flowers, Moses Hewitt, David Godwin, H. W. Bagwin, Ethelbred Bozman, David D. Allen, Lemuel Frink, and Daniel L. Russell.

District Convention.—William L. Hall and Daniel L. Russell.

In Pasquotank, Wm. W. Cherry was nominated and six Delegates (names not published) appointed to the State Convention.

The meeting in Beaufort nominated Henry Clay as its only choice for President; and Edward Stanly as its first choice for Governor, but added, "We will support the nominee of the State Convention—whoever he may be—with heart and soul and hand. That is the right spirit. The following Delegates were appointed:—

W. W. Latham, John Cherry, B. A. Ernald, Geo. W. Gordon, John Grist, D. B. Perry, Francis Bond, Joshua Tayloe, R. L. Royster, H. J. B. Clark, R. L. Myers, Henry Dimock, M. H. McCullough, O. H. Tellair, F. H. Hawks, B. Midyett, S. P. Allen, J. S. L. Harvey, T. D. Smaw, Marcus Woodard, Lewis Wallace, Martin Stubbs, Alfred Boyd, Zachariah Boyd, L. J. Topping, W. M. Marsh, W. B. Rodgers, J. B. Lucas, James Windley, W. W. Harman, Stephens Robbins, Samuel Windley, Richard Roberts, Edward Ross, James H. Blount, Elijah Ross, Sam'l Eborn, Benj. Satchwell, Wm. J. Martin, Reuben Allen, J. R. Davis, Will. Wilkerson, Silas Allen, Hezekiah Sawyer, Fred. Grist, Thomas Buck, N. W. Guthrie, James M. Patrick, Will. Stilly, D. H. McCabe, Jas. H. Williams, James F. Clark, Willie A. Blount, Jno. Y. Bonner, Robt. Tripp, H. A. Ellison, John B. Bonner, Will. H. Tripp, Jas T. Jewell, A. M. Boorhees, Anson Credle, John Watson, David Mixon, Benj. Midyett.

In Mecklenburg, the following Delegates were appointed:

Robt. I. McDowell, Joseph Patterson, Hugh W. Houston, David M. Lees, Col. Solomon Reid, Jas. Tagart, Dr. Wm. A. Ardry, Wm. R. Myers, Wm. Johnson, Wm. F. Davidson, Dr. Rufus A. Wallace, Joshua Trotter, Alex. Graham, F. M. Ross, George Cross, Robert Kirkpatrick, Samuel A. Harris, Jos. H. Wilson, Esq.

The meeting expressed no preference for Governor. In common with the Whig party throughout the Union, it was in favor of Henry Clay for President, and appointed Delegates to a District Convention at Mount Mourne on the 24th December, to select a Delegate to Baltimore.

HON. W. A. GRAHAM.—The Hillsborough Recorder, noticing the fears expressed in various quarters that Mr. Graham would not permit his name to be brought before the State Convention for the office of Governor, says,—

"We know it is very much in opposition to his wishes to become a candidate, and it would be a great sacrifice of his personal interests; yet Mr. Graham is not the man to stand back when sacrifices are to be made either for his principles or for his country. We therefore can have no doubt that, if the Whig Convention shall select him as their candidate, he will, as a true Whig, manfully step forward and bear our banner in triumph through the contest.

"These views are presented to our Whig brethren throughout the State in perfect confidence that they will be received as they are intended. We have no object in view but to promote the success of our party and the great principles for which we are contending. If our feelings alone were to be consulted, or those of the people of Orange, Mr. Graham would be reserved for other service. But we will cheerfully yield him to the call of the State, if our Whig brethren shall think him the most desirable candidate."

We sincerely rejoice at this. For, heartily as we would sustain any one of the distinguished citizens who have been mentioned in connection with the office, there are many considerations which, as we have heretofore said, in our opinion render Mr. Graham the most eligible candidate.

The Whig papers still teem with nominations for Governor. Since our last, we have seen the names of George C. Mendendall, Col. David Outlaw, and B. F. Moore.

ADVERTISING.—"How did you know, madam, that I had chairs to sell?" asked one of our merchants who had not before kept that article, of a lady who had just bought a dozen from him. "I saw your advertisement in the Observer," was the reply.

An advertisement in the last Observer brought an order by return mail from an adjoining county, to an amount sufficient to pay for a year's advertising.

He who does not advertise, may find a moral in the above, both of which are actual occurrences.

TO THE WHIG PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Within the ensuing twelve months, you will be called upon to elect a Governor for two years, a Legislature for two years, and a President and Vice President for four years. You feel too deeply the importance of securing the majority in all these great contests, to require a word of exhortation from us.—But it seems a proper time now to call upon you to provide one of the most efficient means of success, viz: the extensive circulation of Whig papers, documents, speeches, &c. We firmly believe, that nothing is necessary but universal education and diffusion of correct information, to establish on an immovable basis the principles of the Whig party. There never was a period in the history of this country when so much was done in that way as in the contest of 1840. Newspapers and documents were circulated more generally than ever before, or since. Mark the result! We believe that things are rapidly tending the same way now. To keep the ball in motion, the same means should be employed. We propose, therefore, that subscribers should exert themselves to extend the circulation of such Whig papers as they may approve of among their neighbors. There are very few subscribers who lack influence, if they would exert it, to induce some other individual to subscribe; and if one thinks with us, that his neighbor may thereby be furnished with weapons to overthrow some brawling Locofoco who, as is the custom of such, makes random assertions to mislead the ignorant and credulous, he should exert his influence. It is not to make a Whig of the subscriber—we presume *him* to be one already. But it is to furnish him with the facts to meet and refute falsehood, that many a good Whig should take a paper who does not do so.

In the contest of 1840, the OBSERVER had the largest circulation of any paper in the State,—excepting perhaps the Standard. It has now the largest, with the exception of that valuable paper at head quarters, the REGISTER. Having reduced the price of subscription, we would again like to add some hundreds *of cash subscribers* to our list. For a $2 note, *paid in advance*, the subscriber will be furnished with the proceedings of the next Session of Congress, and the *progress and results* of the next State and Presidential Elections. This is a proper time, therefore, to commence.

☞ "Richmond" in our next.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION for Members of the Legislature took place yesterday. We shall be greatly disappointed if the Whigs do not gain largely.

MASSACHUSETTS votes on Monday next, and we anticipate a complete triumph, in spite of the Abolitionists, and over both opposing tickets.

VIRGINIA is thoroughly aroused. The Whigs are every where forming Clay Clubs, and holding animating meetings, furnishing ground for hope that she will be redeemed next year.

TWO MEETINGS.—The Whigs had a most enthusiastic meeting in New York city on Monday of last week. Every body was for Clay, and for Clay only, and the nominations for the Legislature, Sheriff, &c. were received as with the voice of one man.

The Locos also had a meeting, two days after,—and such a meeting!! It was called by the "Old Hunkers," as the *aristocratic* portion of the "*Democracy*" call themselves, in contradistinction to the "Subterraneans," the real "Democracy." And to prevent a row, instead of holding the meeting at night, in Tammany Hall, as usual, it was called in the afternoon, in the Park. The Old Hunkers accordingly erected their stage for the officers, orators, &c. But before the hour of meeting, Mike Walsh and a most determined band of his followers, had taken possession of the stand, and all the efforts of the Hunkers failed to dislodge him. They called in the Police, but the Police were beaten off, as their employers had been. And the Hunkers had finally to move to the City Hall steps to organize their meeting, leaving Walsh in possession of the field of battle. Each party then adopted its ticket for Assembly men—Walsh being the candidate of his friends for Senator. Three of the Assembly men and the Sheriff are the same on both tickets.

In the Hunker meeting, there was some difficulty about the office of Sheriff, two disinterested patriots being determined to serve their country in that lucrative office, and a general battle took place between the friends of these two, which, being observed by the Subterraneans, who were "fatigued with victory," that is, dissatisfied with having no row on hand,) they rushed in a body among these fighting brethren, and beat them all off the ground. They then made for the officers of the meeting, who, seeing the storm gathering, hastily moved an adjournment, declared the motion carried, and dispersed "like a flock of frightened sheep." The Subterraneans then returned to their stand, had a rousing speech from Walsh, and adjourned, after demolishing every part of the stand.

The Tribune says "it was a funny business—to those who did not get their heads broken. The scene throughout was very animated, as viewed from our office window, and the fear of shillalas, hundreds at once, rendered its contemplation at a distance decidedly the safer, save to persons of intensely thick skulls."

The Express says no pen can describe the terrific yet ludicrous scene. From the long sketch of its reporter, we make the following extracts, which may serve as a fair specimen of the whole:—

MANY SUCH.—Where are you, old Hunkers? You d——d lamplighting sons of ——? Why don't you show your cowardly heads?

MIKE.—Charley Newman, give me a light. [Newman did so, and Mike lighted a fresh cigar.]

THE SUBS.—(all at once.)—Where are your reports? Don't you dare to offer them? [*The Tammanies.* Put'em out! Hand'em down!] Go to the devil! Ah! you cursed Old Hunker! I know *you!* I know you like a book! You're not going to rule! You pack of hired thieves! Ah! Scotch courage! Put us down, will you? Come Come! [Mike smiles, and derisively beckons the people blow to come on.] Yes, come on, (continued "the boys,") and try it. [A voice from below.—You are breaking up the meeting, &c.] You be! d——n you! and you know it! [Groans, hisses, and every variety of noise, from both sides.] Why don't the Nominating Committee report? Why don't you come forward, and show your might?

Here occurred a general *melee* upon the stage.—The Tammany men were forcing their intended officers upon the rostrum, and among the rest of those who were making their entree, in this unceremonious manner, there was one young man, whose movements made a good deal of amusement. Mr. Briggs had come forward to the front of the staging, and was in the act of addressing the crowd, in vindication of his right to preside, when the person alluded to, who had climbed up outside, threw himself in a standing posture directly upon the shoulders and heads of the Subterraneans, and proceeded to promenade along his rather uneasy and unstable footing with surprising *nonchalance*. Growing restive under this *abridgement* of their personal immunities, "the boys" made short work of the aerial aspirant, and taking him in their arms, instead of on their shoulders, they toss'd him about a little, as a feather on the crests of a huge wave, and finally threw him over the balustrade, without calculating the chances of the harm he might do others—and himself, in his descent. *In transitu* over the heads of those in front of the stage, the dissected gentleman brushed off the hat *and wig* of some one, and as these flew through the air the shouts of both sides were tremendous. * * *

(Here the immense multitude stood for five minutes, cheering and howling at each other. Groans and howls from the Subterraneans, and cheers from the Hunkers.)

THE CRIES—"Caw!" "Caw!" "Caw!" "Caw!" "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" "Bow—wow—wow!" "Mieau—u—u!" (like cats.) (Unusual merriment.) "Bah!" "Bah!" "Bah!" "Caw!" "Caw!" "Caw!" "Arcularius." (Give us a speech.) "Hurrah for Walsh," (Walsh all the while peaceably smoking a long nine.) "Thieves!" "Liars!" (from the Subterraneans as the Hunker ticket was read.)

A young man then rose. All that could be distinguished was the wagging of his jaws up and down. During this dumb show, a fight was got up in the middle of the crowd, as if to pass the time.

Mike, (seeing the Hunkers dispersing, said gravely,) is the Coroner here? Now let us hold an inquest on the old Hunkers. (Vociferous cheering.) We have put you (to the Hunkers) to the expense of getting up this meeting, and we have beat you after all. (Laughter.)

The Locofoco party in New York having for years past "sowed the wind," are now "reaping the whirlwind." They encouraged every species of outrage against Whig meetings, and now their own are broken up. Their own "glorious Spartan Band" wants the spoils for which it has fought so hard.

Our State has lost a valuable citizen in the death of the Hon. CHARLES SHEPARD of Newbern. We had no acquaintance with him, never having seen him but on one occasion, some sixteen years ago, when, having taken the first honor at the University of North Carolina, he delivered the Valedictory Oration at the Annual Commencement. We shall never forget that truly elegant and eloquent performance, nor the impression which it left upon our mind, that its author was destined to a brilliant career. We grieve that he has been so suddenly and so prematurely cut off. The loss of such a man is a public loss. The Newbernian thus announces his death:—

Died in this Town, on the 25th instant, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, the Hon. CHARLES SHEPARD. Seldom have we been called upon to record the death of one more truly exemplary in all the relations of life. To the rare endowments of a ripe and polished scholar he united the fascinating gifts of a most agreeable companion and a firm and steadfast friend; with the refined and chaste affections of a tender husband, he combined the no less endearing relations of a most dutiful son and faithful parent. Gifted by nature with no common intellectual endowments, he soon became distinguished for his talents and his ready fitness and ability for public life. At an early age, he was twice elected to represent this borough in the Legislature of the State, and also twice honored with a seat in Congress as the representative of the Newbern District. Mr. Shepard was an eminent member of the Bar of our town, and throughout his whole professional career, he was distinguished by great honesty and integrity of purpose and a most faithful devotion to the interests of his clients.

The melancholy news of his untimely death was announced in open Court on Thursday morning last; when upon the presiding Judge, in testimony of the high respect due to the lamented deceased, caused the Court to be adjourned forthwith.

We attempt no laboured eulogy, as the well known virtues of the deceased do not require it; and the high esteem and regard in which he was held are truly set forth in the resolutions which have been adopted by those who knew him well and loved him much.

After the adjournment of the Court the members of the Bar met, the Hon. Judge Gaston presiding, and adopted appropriate resolutions of respect. The Grand Jury also adjourned, in token of the high regard entertained for the deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The above is the title of a Monthly Periodical, which it is proposed to issue at Chapel Hill, to be devoted entirely to Literature, consisting of original contributions from the Faculty and Students of the University,—subject to the supervision of an Editorial Corps selected from the Senior Class. Each No. to contain about 48 pages, the price to be $3 a year, and to be commenced on 1st February next, if 500 subscribers be procured.

The influence of such a publication upon the minds of the Students, cannot be too highly estimated, and with that view, if no other, it is worthy of the patronage of the friends of the Institution.

COTTON BAGGING.—A letter from Georgetown, published in the Cheraw Gazette, cautions the planters against packing their Cotton in inferior Bagging, and especially against using a bad article manufactured of Cotton, of which a great deal has been used in the Pee Dee country this Fall. There is much force in the caution. A good deal is lost by the use of bad materials for packing any article of produce for market, as well as by carelessness in the preparation of the article itself.

THE COTTON CROP.—The weight of opinion seems to be in favor of a short crop, say not exceeding two millions of bales. Should it fall under that quantity, no fear need be entertained of lower prices; but a hope may reasonably be indulged of a small advance—perhaps to the prices current a month ago.

The Steamer Congaree, on her way up the Pee Dee from Charleston to Cheraw, was snagged and sunk on the 25th ult. Cargo partially damaged.

The Steamer Utility, having been raised from the same river, in which she was sunk some months ago, has been substantially repaired, and placed under the command of Capt. McKenzie. She arrived at Cheraw a few days ago.

The Locofoco State Convention of Connecticut has nominated Van Buren, by a vote of 161 to 69 for all others, and appointed 6 Delegates, favorable to his election, to the National Convention.

A NEW GAME.—A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post has devised a plan by which to have both Van Buren and Calhoun as candidates, one for President and the other for Vice President. He proposes, that in the Baltimore Convention, these gentlemen "*draw lots, by proxy,*" for the first choice of officers, the loser to take the second! This is a game in which the people are to have no part, it seems.—They will take care of themselves, however, by giving the first choice to HENRY CLAY.

HARMONY.—The Locofocos lately held a meeting at Wilmington and nominated Van Buren. The other wing of the party forthwith held a meeting at Long Creek, in the same county, and nominated Calhoun.

LACONIC.

"DEAR SIR: Are you a subscriber to the Madisonian? If not, you *must* be. Your friend, E. BROOKS.

So wrote the Tyler Collector at Detroit, to a Postmaster in the interior of Michigan, who turned the letter over, wrote the following on it, and sent it back:

"DEAR SIR: I am not a subscriber to the Madisonian, and *never shall be.* Your friend, E. P. C.

Mr. E. P. C. has doubtless ere this received another specimen of the laconic style, somewhat thus:

SIR: Your services as Postmaster are no longer required.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH.—The Raleigh Register warmly recommends this Institution to public patronage. *(See Advertisement.)*

COL. JOHNSON.—The Dayton Miamian says: Col. Johnson will never consent to run for the office of Vice President with Mr. Van Buren for President. *We speak from the Colonel's own lips, and therefore speak knowingly and understandingly.*

POSTSCRIPT.—The Steamer is not in, but the packet Liverpool has arrived at New York with accounts to the 6th ult.—2 days later. The sales of cotton on those two days amounted to 15,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. Sales of the week 60,000 bales. The abundance of money and revival of business, caused such heavy transactions. No other news.

STRANGE NEWS FROM TEXAS.—A letter from Galveston, vouched for in New Orleans as coming from a reliable source, states that a bearer of despatches is on his way to Washington, from the American Charge de Affaires at Texas, with the important information that a secret and treasonable correspondence has been discovered between President Houston and the British Government, disclosing an agreement that Houston is to recognize the nominal sovereignty of Mexico, provided that government will thereupon cede Texas to Great Britain, for a consideration! Texas then to be a British colony, Houston to be Governor General for life, with a large salary. Slavery to be abolished, ports opened for British goods, free of duty, Emigration from Europe encouraged, &c.

Notwithstanding the positive manner in which all this is stated, it seems to us incredible. We shall soon know.

THE "NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—An amusing occurrence, perfectly characteristic of Van Buren, has excited a good deal of interest in Virginia and the North. It is briefly thus:

The Richmond Enquirer, in an unguarded moment, lately said,—

"We have before us a letter, sent to us by a friend, and addressed to him by Mr Van Buren, in which Mr. Van Buren *denounces*, and utterly disclaims the present Tariff."

The Northern Locofoco papers complained bitterly of this statement, and the Troy Budget and others, represented it as "a discovery of the Whig papers," and called for the publication of the letter, evidently disposed to make the Northern people believe that Van had written no such letter. In this call the Whig papers most zealously united. The Richmond Whig, particularly, has made daily calls for "The Letter! The Letter!" But unfortunately the letter is not forthcoming. "The Enquirer sneaks off," says the Whig, "from its publication. It fears to let the public see the opinions of its Candidate, as expressed by himself. It prefers to endure the imputation of its party friends of having fabricated the extract which it gave. Well! be it so—we doubt whether Van will gain many votes by such devices."

The Letter of Mr. Van Buren was evidently intended only for Southern use, and the Enquirer has committed a great indiscretion by letting out the secret.

Are not Southern Locofocos proud of their leader?

SUGAR, SALT, IRON, &c.—A writer in the Raleigh Star takes a proper view of the everlasting din of the Locofoco papers, about the hardship of the tax which the poor man pays on the salt, sugar, iron, &c. that he uses. Salt is taxed 8 cents a bushel. The poor man may require perhaps 3 bushels a year, and his tax will be 24 cents. He may require 10 lbs. of iron, duty 1½ cents. 50 lbs. of Sugar, duty $1 25. Now the rich man, with his hundred negroes, may require 100 bushels of salt, 500 lbs. of iron, and 500 lbs. of sugar. Now, suppose these articles were admitted free of duty, as these demagogues pretend to desire, who would be benefited? The poor man would save $1 61½ whilst the rich man would save $26 25.—(Both of them would, however, be obliged to contribute in some way to the support of the government under whose protection they equally live—if not by duties, then by direct taxes.)

But there is a stronger view yet, of the comparative exemption from taxation enjoyed by the poor man, under the Tariff system in preference to direct taxation. There is no necessary of life used by the poor, which the rich are not likewise compelled to have.—But there are innumerable articles of luxury on which the rich pay a tax, whilst the poor do not. The burden of the support of government thus mainly falls, as it should do, on the rich, and only on any so far as they choose to consume taxed articles.

The New York Tribune says—"Money is, if any thing, still more abundant. A loan of $50,000 was made to-day on Government sixes on collateral, at 2½ per cent, and 2 per cent is said to have been accepted on the same security."

"By the way, does it become the Observer to talk about "falsehoods and forgeries?" Has he forgotten a certain "*forged letter*" published some time since for the purpose of injuring the election of Dr. Montgomery?"—*N. C. Standard.*

The above is from the last Standard. It is not the first time we have had to reply to such an insinuation from the same quarter. On the 26th July last, the Standard insinuated something to the same import, and asked "Does the Observer understand?" We replied then as follows:—

"We do *not* understand the Standard. If it means to say, or insinuate, that we had any agency in 'playing off' any 'forged letters' against Dr. Montgomery, or any body else, it means falsehood and slander." "If the Standard has any thing to say about the Observer, whether truth or falsehood, let it speak it out, and not, assassin-like, sneakingly insinuate it."

We supposed this was plain enough. But what did the Standard do? Did it speak out? Did it attempt to sustain the base insinuation? or did it atone for the wrong? It did neither. It preserved the silence of death on the subject. But in the Standard of the 9th August, which ought to have spoken out, we find that the Editor says, (not in allusion to us, but to another paper,)—

"We never deny any thing we do; we never shuffle nor equivocate; we never *slander* any one either upon the spur of the moment or deliberately; we desire always to act openly and fearlessly 'in the face of the sun and in the eye of light.'"

An individual so open and fearless, and conscientious withal, might have been expected either to make good his insinuation, or to retract the slander it conveyed. But no;—after sleeping on it for three months, with the consciousness that he had conveyed a poison to some minds which would never receive the antidote, this *conscientious* Editor, *who never slanders any one*, either deliberately or upon the spur of the moment, again comes out, *openly and fearlessly*, with the same dastardly *insinuation!*

We confess that we should have felt deeply incensed at such an outrage, perpetrated without a shadow of justification;—but in the same mail with the Standard, came also the Raleigh Clarion, which we opened first, and in which we found a portrait of the Editor of the Standard, from which we select the following:

"We were in search of a *gentleman.* The Editor of the Standard elevates himself and says 'here *I* am,' and seems surprised that it should be deemed necessary to draw such overly nice distinctions. All we can say about it is, that we have lived here about six months; that when we came here we did not find the Editor of the Standard ranking among gentlemen.—We never since saw him look a gentleman in the face. We never saw him speak to a gentleman but once. We have never heard one individual speak of him as a gentleman. We have never, by any act, acknowledged him to be a gentleman. His whole course, as Editor, proves that he cannot be a gentleman."

Confirmed as this is by the impressions which the Standard has made on our own mind, the indignation we should otherwise have felt, is changed to contempt—of which the party acknowledging such an organ is entitled to no small share.

☞ As the Standard's circulation is in a region of the State different from that of the Observer, we will thank the Raleigh papers if they will copy the above, as we are unwilling to rest under such an insinuation, even from such a source.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF.—The Cheraw Gazette makes the following reply to the very civil questions which we asked it in regard to the wages of the Lowell Factory hands:—

"These comments of the *Observer*, are worthy of note. The Whigs have always contended, that a protective Tariff would not only enhance wages, but afford a better market and higher prices to the Agriculturist, and now, forsooth, when we shew that wages have been *reduced* by the manufacturers, although their business never was in so prosperous a condition as at the present time, we are told that the price of agricultural produce has also fallen, and it is unblushingly stated, that "an *equal wrong* has been done the farmer from whom we buy our corn at 50 cents instead of the former price $1 25 a bushel, our bacon at 8 cents instead of 15 cents a pound, and our flour at 5 instead of 10 dollars a barrel," and with consummate impudence and effrontery, we are called upon to pay the old prices! Verily, Whig presumption can go no further. Of a surety, the farmer and planter must suffer alike with the operative and laborer, under the iron and selfish sway of the manufacturer. But truly, these are strange arguments for a Whig editor to use in favor of the Tariff, and show a very different result to the "$2 a day and roast Beef," promised by the Coons in 1840! and it must be considered good circumstantial evidence, that the Tariff has signally failed, not only in enhancing the price of labor, but improving the market for agricultural supplies. Had not the British Government, fortunately for this country, reduced the Tariff on American provisions, and thereby afforded an outlet for our surplus produce, there is no saying what would have been the minimum price our farmers would now receive for their Corn, Bacon, and Flour, for doubtless the manufacturers would, had the power been in their hands, have reduced the price of these articles 45 per cent more, as they have recently done the price of labor.

"We are not able to point out any employment at which our unfortunate countrywomen can earn more than 55 cents a week and board, in South Carolina, and under a continuance of Whig rule, we fear they will not long be able to obtain even that pittance; but we are not responsible for this result, for we have always warred against the protective policy, and assigned as one reason, that it would most assuredly destroy the poor white laborers of the country, and reduce them to the same abject misery which grinds down the factory slaves of Great Britain."

We fear, from the employment of such amiable expressions as "consummate impudence and effrontery," "Whig presumption," "Coons," &c., that the Editor's temper is as suddenly ruffled as on a former occasion, when he complained of our "annoying him," by statements of facts which he could not disprove, and yet was unwilling to admit. If so, we have no desire to discuss the subject with him, which we will very cheerfully do if he will keep his temper.

We still contend, that a protective Tariff, just so far as it contributes to build up and sustain a healthy manufacturing interest, and make us independent of foreign nations for the necessaries of life, does enhance wages, and furnish a better market and higher prices for Agricultural productions, than would exist without those manufactures. The last Census shows, that 315,352 men, and 141,321 persons, are actually engaged in manufactures in the United States. Now suppose that each of these *men* has three other persons dependant on him for support, (a moderate estimate undoubtedly,) and it will appear that more than a million of persons, or one-seventeenth of the entire population, derive their support from manufactures. The manufacturing establishments have been created and sustained by protection, though it is true that many of them (and especially all those in the South,) do not now need and do not receive it. But in its infancy every branch needed and received protection. That they needed it was argued with irresistible force by Mr. Calhoun in 1816, and that they received it was owing to the influence and votes of himself and his colleagues at that period. They have struggled through the infancy of existence, whilst the powerful arm of England was raised to crush them, only by the aid of the protecting Ægis of government. In what condition would we now be, let us ask the Gazette, if they had been crushed? It is apparent, of course, that the million of manufacturers would have been compelled to resort to other means to make a subsistence. What would they be now engaged in? Not the learned professions, nor commerce, nor mechanics, for all these occupations are full to overflowing. Nothing else remains for them but Agriculture. These million of people would, of course, become producers of not only all the provisions they consume, but of a large surplus for sale. Where would they sell it? If the farmer can now scarcely find a market, at very low prices, where would he find one, and what price would he get, if a million of people were withdrawn from the market as purchasers to come into it as sellers?

It is no answer to this, to say, that prices of labor and provisions are lower now than they were 6 years ago. A great many circumstances have contributed to lower prices, *in spite of* the tendency of manufactures to keep them up. The amount of circulating medium is reduced perhaps a third, from what it was when Gen. Jackson commenced his war upon the Banks. And whilst the money is lessened, the production is increased, in perhaps a like ratio, and people have learned to economise in the consumption of even the necessaries of life. These have helped to bring down prices, whilst manufactures have operated to keep them up. Massachusetts alone buys forty millions of dollars worth per annum of the agricultural productions of other States of this Union, to feed her factories and those who work them. What does she sell? Except her manufactured goods, "nothing but granite and ice," says an eminent citizen. Burn up these factories, and set her people to dig these forty millions out of the earth, and perhaps another forty millions for sale, and where would the market be found, and what the price if found?

The Gazette is mistaken in saying that the business of the manufacturers "never was so prosperous as at the present time." The business of the last six months has approximated, doubtless, to the prosperity of former years; but how long is it to last so? Not long, if Locofocoism have the power to prevent it. And suppose they have prospered for six months past, does the Gazette think that sufficient to make up the losses of the last six years?

We are not surprised that the Editor of the Gazette should demur against paying the old prices for the provisions he buys of the farmer. It is the way of the world to be wonderfully *patriotic* when any body but ourselves has the cost to pay, and to be correspondingly prudent when our own pocket is touched. But with all the Gazette's epithets, we do [illegible] the difference between the two cases. The [illegible] formerly, when every thing else was [illegible] portion, paid, so says the Gazette, $1 [illegible] hands" at Lowell. T[illegible], in th[illegible]nes, paid $1 25 for his corn, [illegible] his b[illegible] and $10 for his Flour. The manufacturers now offer "new hands," he says, only 55 cents, and they get plenty of workmen at that price, because in no other way can the hands get as much. The Editor goes into the street, and offers the farmer only 50 cents for his corn, 8 cents for his bacon and $5 for his flour, and the farmer takes it, because no where else can he get more. These things will regulate themselves by the natural laws of demand and supply. The Editor, however, is as angry with the Lowell manufacturer for paying double the price at which he can get labor, as he is with us for barely hinting to him that he ought first to carry out his own doctrine in his own case.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Owen, Mr. LEWIS C. OATES, of Sampson county, to Miss SOPHIA C. CROMARTIE, of Bladen.

In Moore county, on the 2d inst., by Duncan Murchison, Esq., DANIEL McCRUMMEN, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH S. DOWD, daughter of the late Cornelius Dowd, Esq.

At the residence of the Hon. Wm. H. Washington, in Newbern, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, ALEX'R C. BLOUNT, Esq. to Miss JULIA E., daughter of Gen. N. Washington, of Wayne.

In Lexington on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. HAMILTON H. HARGRAVE, to Miss ELIZA E. OVERMAN.

In Statesville, on the 24th ult., by Alexander Long, Esq., Mr. A. P. ALSOBROOK, late of Raleigh, to Miss MALINDA CRAIGE.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on Monday night, October 30th, in the 30th year of her age, and after a long and very painful illness, Mrs. JANE W. DAVIS, wife of D. A. Davis, Esq., and daughter of Mr. James Wall of Anson. Mrs. D. possessed in no common degree "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." Unassuming and retiring in her manners, her worth could be appreciated only by those most intimate with her.

At Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C. on the 16th ult. in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES LANE, wife of Dr. Wm. B. Lane of that place, and eldest daughter of Hugh McCain Esq. clerk of Randolph county court.

Near Selma, Ala., on the 22d ult., Col. THOMAS KENAN, aged 73. Col. Kenan was a native of Duplin county, N. C., the son of a worthy Revolutionary patriot, and himself a member of Congress from that District. He was emphatically a gentleman of the old school, possessing, in a remarkable degree, those noble, manly, generous, and hospitable traits, which adorn and dignify both public and private life, and render their possessor universally popular. He appears to have secured as fully the respect of his neighbors in Alabama, among whom he had resided about ten years, as he had that of his old friends in N. C.

In Wilmington, on the 1st instant, ALBERT HELON, a native of Bridgetown, N. J., aged 26 years. Also, on the 27th ult., Mr. T. G. FRALEY, aged 37 years.

At Spring Garden, New Hanover county, on the 16th ult., of bilious fever, Mrs. ELIZA MOORE, in the 24th year of her age, late consort of Alfred L. Moore, and daughter of Hosea Murray, of Duplin county.

Near Waynesborough, on the 10th ult. MARY G., in the 6th; and on the 22d, ELIZA G., in the 4th year of her age, daughters of John C. Slocum, Esq.

In Union County, on the 19th ultimo, Col. C. P. CRAWFORD, aged about 45, a most estimable citizen in all the relations of life.

At his residence in the eastern part of Davidson, the 27th ult. WILLIAM KENNEDY, jr.

In Cabarrus county, on the 22d October, Mr. THOMAS McLURE, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. McLure was an active and veteran soldier of the revolution.

In Iredell county, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN P. BRANDON, in the 27th year of his age. Also on the 20th ult., Mrs. JANE C. wife of Mr. Amos R. Rice, and daughter of John Brandon, Esq., in the 26th year of her age. Also on 27th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET CHAMBERS, consort of Joseph Chambers, Esq., aged 63 years.

In Statesville, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. FRANKLIN M. PENDERGRASS, aged 20 years.

In Newbern, on the 25th ult., Mr. ENOCH FULFORD, aged 18.

In Halifax county, on the 11th ult., Major JOHN ALLSTON, aged about 50. Also, on the 16th, Mrs. HARRIETT IVEY, wife of Benjamin W. Ivey.

In Clarke county, Ala., on the 10th ult., of congestive fever, Col. ISAAC H. ERWIN, of Mobile, formerly of Buncombe county, N. C. He has frequently been a member of the Legislature of Alabama, to which he had but recently been re-elected, and enjoyed an enviable reputation.

At Mobile, on the 19th ult., of yellow fever, Mr. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, in the 27th year of his age, a native of Nash county, N. C.

At the residence of Josiah Huie, in Autauga Co., Ala., Miss MARY ANN HUIE, daughter of James Huie, Esq., formerly of Salisbury.

At Charleston, ALBERT RHETT, Esq., a distinguished member of the Bar in that city.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Stuart & McGary, J. W. Wooten, Beverly Rose, Cook & Troy, W. H. Hardin, J. Huske & Son, Nott & Briggs, Robert M. Orrell, J. W. Baker, J. E. Patterson, Robert Strange, J. W. Howell, and Benj. Rush, of this place; and for Lash & Co., M. Hunt, T. Unthank, S. Worth, A. Lindsey, J. M. A. Drake, Messrs. Blum, G. W. Brown, J. C. Thompson, Dr. Chalmers, W. Jones, A. Davis, and J. R. Draughon.

DEPARTED, Nov. 2, Steamer Fayetteville, with Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, &c. &c., for Stuart & McGary, Williams & Lutterloh, Rockfish Co., J. Huske & Son, Hall & Hall, R. M. Orrell, D. A. Ray, E. W. Willkings, Jones & Dunn, Cook & Troy, and S. W. Tillinghast.

Also, Nov. 6, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Domestics, &c. for Beaver Creek Co., Cane Creek Co., J. Huske & Son, J. W. Wooten, C. T. Haigh & Son.

☞ The River is almost too low for Steamboats.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, a good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, at 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

CLOSING UP!

THE Subscriber has taken the house next door above the one recently occupied as a Store by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purpose of closing up the business of said firm. Those indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and make payment.

Notes and Accounts due and remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be found in the hands of a collecting officer.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
[illegible]rviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins.
[illegible]ville, *Nov.* 8, 1843. 79tf

[illegible]les lower than ever!

J[illegible]RSON HOTEL,
[illegible]AR LIBERTY POINT,
AYETTEVILLE, N. C.
JNO. McCASKILL.
November 3, 1843. 79tf

DENTISTRY.

W. L. HOLLIFIELD, Surgeon Dentist, of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville.

W. L. H. may be found at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will remain for a few days only.

November 8, 1843. 1w

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

November 7, 1843. 79-3m

NOTICE.

IN obedience to an order of Court, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 1st day of January next, at the Court House door in Lawrenceville, Montgomery Co., N. C., TWO LIKELY NEGROES, of the following description: A negro woman about 35 and a boy about 9 years old. Terms, a credit of 12 months with bond and approved security.

PRESTON W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

October 31, 1843. 79-2w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Fourth Session of this School will commence on the 1st of December. A punctual attendance of the Pupils at the opening of the Session, is very important, and is particularly requested.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board, including Washing, Fuel, &c., with Tuition in English, and in the Ancient Languages, if desired,	$100 00	per Session.
Tuition in French,	12 50	" "
Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar,	25 00	" "
with $3 00 for use of Piano,		
Tuition on the Harp,	30 00	with
$10 00 for use of instrument,		
Tuition on the Organ,	25 00	with
$6 00 for use of instrument,		
Tuition in Drawing & Painting,	15 00	per Session.
For a course of instruction in Worsted Work,	5 00	per Session.

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School; Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels. The clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases Parents may authorise their children to make in the City, but no account will be opened at any Store, without the express sanction of Parents or Guardians. The Religious services of Sunday, being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that they require. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City, for the day, only once a month, and never for the evening. They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the evening SOIREES, which are statedly held, during the Session.

Raleigh, October 30, 1843. 79-4w

SALE OF
VALUABLE LAND.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 30th day of November next, at the residence of the late Daniel McPhaul, deceased, a

Valuable Tract of LAND,

Containing about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, being the same that descended to the Heirs of the said Daniel McPhaul. The above Tract is in a healthy region of the County of Robeson, near Lumber River, joining the Lands of "Floral College," well timbered, and as good Land for Corn and Cotton as can be found in that County. It has two Dwelling Houses and all necessary Out Houses.—Such an opportunity seldom occurs to obtain a residence among a highly intellectual population, with superior advantages with regard to education, both male and female. Title indisputable.

A Plat of the Land will be exhibited on the day of sale, and the terms (which will be accommodating) made known on that day.

The above Sale made by the Heirs at Law of Daniel McPhaul, dec'd.

October 25, 1843. 78ts-i

Books & Stationary

(List continued from last week.)

The Poetical Works of Shakespeare, Milton, Homer, Pope, Goldsmith, Burns, Scott, Gray, Rogers, Byron, Moore, Young, Campbell, Pollok, Longfellow, Bryant, Hemans, Thomson.

Percival's Elegant Extracts; Tatler and Guardian; McKenzie's Works; Peter Pindar's Works; Rasselas; Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh; ditto of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett; Irving's Works; Lord Chesterfield's Works; Lady Montague's Letters & Works; Goethe's Correspondence; Don Quixote; Miller's Rural Sketches; Lady Blessington's Idler in France; Letters of John Adams; Carlyle's Past and Present; Penny Magazine, most approved Selections in 1 vol.; Combe's Phrenology; Combe on the Constitution of Man.

Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; ditto to Young Ladies; Young Lady's Friend; Language of Flowers; Poetry of Flowers; Queen of Flowers; Young Lady's Own Book; Hand Book of Needlework

Capt. Ross's Voyage; Embassy to China; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Dr Humphrey's Foreign Tour; A Year in Spain; Parker's Rocky Mountains; Combe's Tour in the U States; Riley's Narrative; Travels in Egypt; Ellis's Polynesian Researches.

Millwright's Guide; 5000 Receipts; Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; Complete Cookery; 75 Receipts; House Book; Treatise on Cattle; Mason's Farrier; Crabb's English Synonymes

Dictionary of Quotations; Natural History; Infantry and Artillery Tactics; Cooper's Military do.

A great variety of Fine and Cheap Bibles, of all sizes, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books.

Scott's, Henry's, and Mant & D'Oyley's Commentaries on the Bible.

Dwight's Theology; McDowell's ditto; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Buck's Theological ditto; Jones's Church History; Sears' Bible Biography; Barnes' Notes; Miller on Church Government; ditto on Ruling Elders; ditto on Clerical Manners and Habits; Shuckford's Connections; The Preacher, (Skeletons of Sermons;) Philips' Life of Milne; Taylor's Ancient Christianity; History of the Inquisition; Apostolic Fathers; Wayland's Moral Science; Sprague's Lectures on Revivals; Newton on the Prophecies; Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women; Selections from Fenelon; Turner's Sacred History of the World; Young Christian;

NEW
HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE.

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have opened a NEW

Hat and Shoe Establishment,

In the Building occupied last year as a Post Office, at the well known Stand called the Wagon Yard, where they will be happy to wait on those who may favor them with their custom, and hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1843. 76tf

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, deceased, and opposite John Huske & Son, where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Embracing superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English and American Prints; Black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines and Muslin-de-Lains; Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Apron Checks and colored Cambrics; Black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serges; Coat and Vest Bindings; Spool, Patent and Ball Thread; Stocks, Collars and Vestings; Shawls and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Silk and Kid Gloves; Ditto Silk and Cotton Hose; Buckskin and Woollen Gloves; Blankets, &c., and a great variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

And a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers VERY LOW for CASH, East side of Green Street.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1843.

Daniel McNeill *versus* Daniel Graham.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1843.

76] J. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1843.

Daniel Freeman and Son *vs.* David L. Thomas.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, David L. Thomas, in a certain Tract of Land, containing sixty-two acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of David C. Lilly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that A. David L. Thomas, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said David L. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will de entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

[74-6w] D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Piles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.
(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hopes they will patronize them; and all favors conferred on them will be thankfully acknowledged.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle the same.

December 31, 1842.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

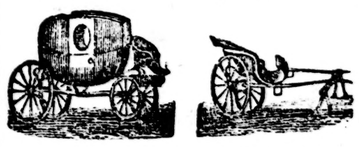
French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for hooping cough, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary affections.

Peters' Corrective Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 4, 1843. 52tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART,
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir; I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty: to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

September 8, 1843. 72-8w

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all*, as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ROCK REST FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove, this valuable, pleasant and healthy Country Seat, formerly the residence of the late Solicitor General Jones, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. It is beautifully situated on Haw River, with a considerable body of low grounds of excellent quality, and with uncommon facilities for improving the Lands. The tract contains nearly a thousand acres, and is admirably adapted to the raising of Stock of all kinds. It is distant from Pittsborough about 7 miles, from Chapel Hill 12, and from Hillsborough about 20 miles. There is a Saw and Grist Mill on the Estate, with abundant water to admit of constant grinding in the dryest seasons; and the demand for Lumber is such, that the highest cash prices would be paid for any quantity that could be sawed.

The Stock of all kinds, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, with Plantation Implements,—also Corn, Fodder, &c., might be had at a bargain by the purchaser of the place, if application should be made soon.

A part only of the purchase money will be required immediately. Any desirable credit on the remainder may be had, if properly secured, and the interest punctually paid.

If this property should not be sooner disposed of at private sale, it will be offered, with many other things, at Public Auction on the premises, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th of November.

W. H. HARDIN.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

October 17, 1843. 76-3m

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blos, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Salt Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 5th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf